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Types of red blood cells pdf

Photo Courtesy of Garrigan.NetMicroscopic Image of red blood cells during formation, RBC eventually loses its nucleus and leaves the bone marrow as reticulocyte. At this time, reticulocyte contains some remnants of organelles. Eventually these organelles leave the adult Erythrushte cell formed. R.B.C. lasts an average of 120 days in the bloodstream. When RBCs age, they are removed by mecropags in the liver and spleen. A hormone called erythropoietin and low oxygen levels regulate the production of RBCs. Any factor that reduces the level of oxygen in the body, such as lung disease or anemia (a low number of RBCs), increases the level of erythropoietin in the body. Erythropoietin then stimulates the production of RBCs by stimulating stem cells to produce more RBCs and increasing how quickly they mature. Ninety percent of erythropoietin is produced in the kidneys. When both kidneys are removed, or when kidney failure exists, this person becomes anemic due to a lack of erythropoietin. Iron, vitamin B-12 and folic acid are essential in the production of RBCs. Red blood cells (RBCs) are by far the most common cells in the blood. RBCs give blood its characteristic red color. In men, there are an average of 5,200,000 RBCs per cubic millimeter (microliter), and women have an average of 4,600,000 RBCs per cubic millimeter. RBCs make up about 40 to 45 percent of the blood. This percentage of blood made up of RBCs is a frequently measured number and is called hematocrit. The ratio of normal blood cells is 600 RBCs for each white blood cell and 40 platelets. There are a few things about RBCs that makes them unusual: RBC has a strange shape - a biconcave disc that is round and flat, a kind of shallow bowl. R.B.C. doesn't have a nucleus. The nucleus was embossed from the chamber as it matured. RBC can transform to an astonishing degree, without breaking, as it squeezes a single file through the gills. (Capillaries are thin blood vessels through which oxygen, nutrients and waste products are replaced throughout the body.) RBC contains hemoglobin, a molecule specifically designed to hold oxygen and carry it to cells that need it. The main function of red blood cells is to transfer oxygen from the lungs to the cells of the body. R.B.C. contains a protein called hemoglobin that actually carries the oxygen. In time, oxygen is released to be used by the body's cells. Ninety-seven percent of the oxygen carried by the blood from the lungs is carried by hemoglobin; The remaining three percent is dissolved in plasma. Hemoglobin allows blood to transport 30 to 100 times more oxygen than can only be dissolved in plasma. Hemoglobin loosely combines with oxygen in the lungs, where oxygen levels are high, and then easily releases it in two days, where oxygen levels are low. Each molecule of hemoglobin contains four iron atoms, and each iron atom can bind with one molecule of oxygen. Contains two oxygen atoms, called O2 for a total of four oxygen molecules (4*O2) or eight oxygen atoms for each molecule of hemoglobin. The iron in hemoglobin gives the blood its red color. Thirty-three percent of RBC is hemoglobin. The normal concentration of hemoglobin in the blood is 15.5 grams per decialter of blood in men, and 14 grams per decialter of blood in women. (Deciliter is 100 milliliters, or one-tenth of a liter.) Besides carrying oxygen to the body's cells, RBCs help remove carbon dioxide (CO2) from the body. Carbon dioxide is formed in cells as a byproduct of many chemical reactions. He goes into the blood in two days and returns to the lungs and is released there and then exhales as we breathe. RBCs contain an enzyme called carbon anhydrase that helps the response of carbon dioxide (CO2) and water (H2O) occur 5,000 times faster. Carbonic acid is formed, which then separates hydrogen ions and bicarbonate ions: CARBON DIOXIDE CO2 + H2O==> H2CO3 + H+ H+ HCO3 - Carbon dioxide + water ==> carbonic acid + hydrogen ion + hydrogen ion ion then combine with hemoglobin and bicarbonate ions to enter plasma. Seventy percent of the two-story character is removed in this way. Seven percent of Zhan-2 is dissolved in plasma. The remaining 23 percent of CO2 integrates directly with hemoglobin and is then released into the lungs. In the next section, we'll learn about the different types of white blood cells. Photo Page 2 advertisement courtesy of Garrigan.NetMicroscopic Image of red blood cells during formation, RBC eventually loses its nucleus and leaves the bone marrow as reticulocyte. At this time, reticulocyte contains some remnants of organelles. Eventually these organelles leave the adult Erythrushte cell formed. R.B.C. lasts an average of 120 days in the bloodstream. 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